

14 British Warships Sunk, 9 German, As Battle Fleets Clash in North Sea

HUGHES BOOM SUFFERS TWO SHARP BLOWS

Justice's Repudiation of Hitchcock Aids Roosevelt.

PROGRESSIVES "WANT TO KNOW"

Declare They Will Support No One Whose Views Are Not Clear.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)
Chicago, June 2.—The fighting of the Republican convention opened to-day when the "old guard" leaders began conferences intended to line up enough strength to stop Roosevelt. Messrs. Crane, Barnes, Penrose, Smoot and others of the guardsmen took part, Crane being on the aggressive in an effort to kill off all favorite sons' booms and centre the guards' full support on Hughes. The conferences brought no further result than to show the size of Mr. Crane's task and the great diversity of opinion among the conservatives.

The Hughes boom was hard hit from two directions. First came the clamor of his secretary from Washington repudiating Frank H. Hitchcock as a representative of the justice, and following it was the information from Progressive leaders that the Progressive convention would not approve any candidate whose views were not made clear.

The result was a decided gain for Roosevelt, since there is a great dislike among the delegates to naming a man whose views they do not know, especially since those views are differently declared by each of the men who have undertaken to interpret them. The Progressive threat caused all the little politicians who are desperately in need of party unity to put through their local tickets.

Meanwhile the Roosevelt leaders were making every effort to hold in check the violent Progressives who wish to force the fighting, name Roosevelt on the second day of the convention, and give the Republicans the choice of accepting him or going to certain defeat. Colonel Roosevelt's secretary stated that there would be no attempt to force the Colonel on the Republicans, and George W. Perkins declared that every effort would be made to secure harmony.

Old Guard Controls Delegates.
The Roosevelt leaders recognize that the "old guard," if united, and so long as it does not openly court defeat in November, has control of a fair majority of delegates. The Roosevelt efforts are being directed toward controlling the delegates, and the Colonel would be not only the strongest candidate, but as President would act only on live issues and would not attempt to discriminate against those who opposed him in 1912.

KAISER TO WELCOME FLEET ON RETURN

London, June 2.—Emperor William is expected at Wilhelmshaven to-morrow to inspect the German fleet on its return from the North Sea battle, says an agency dispatch from Amsterdam.

DETECTS HOUSE AFIRE FROM BATTLEPLANE

Niles, Flying Over Mineola, Descends to Give Alarm.

Uncle Sam may never have to use his new battleplanes against a foreign enemy, but they will not, therefore, be a dead loss to the country. Walter Niles, an aviator who recently returned from Japan, showed their efficiency as an aid to the fire department yesterday while flying over Mineola, L. I.

MATINEE IDOLS QUIT LONDON FOR FRONT

Popular Actors Under Forty-one Must Don Khaki.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, June 2.—Women constituting a majority of the present day theatrical audiences are loudly lamenting the fact that the military service act next month will deprive them of the services of all actors under forty-one including the matinee idols who fill the theatres. Henry Ainley, to-day the most popular actor in the country, dons the khaki in July, although even some members of the government believe that an actor of such brilliance ought to be retained home, if only for the sake of entertaining the wounded.

Edmund Gwenn, the famous character actor, is also about to answer the call, while Geoffrey Tearle, a great picture postal card favorite, has already enlisted and drills every day, arriving at the theatre just in time for the evening performance. Gerald Du Maurier and Dennis Eadie just escape the military age and will have an undisputed monopoly of the young heroic parts during the war time.

POLICE ARREST NURSE WHO 'FOUND BURGLAR'

Employer Refuses to Believe Robbery Was "Staged."

Miss Sylvia Jurasek, a trained nurse, who is also a choir singer of the Dutch Reformed Church, of Jamaica, is nursing a lacerated brow, which resulted, she said, from a blow by a burglar who entered the home of Frank A. Girard while she was in care of the children there.

DEAF GIRL IS TAUGHT TO SING BY EXPRESSION

Method Pursued by Columbus, Ohio, Woman Proves Success.

Columbus, Ohio, June 2.—Teaching a deaf person to sing, a feat hitherto considered impossible, has been accomplished by Mrs. Christian Born, wife of a Columbus brewer, after weeks of experimenting with Magdalene Sattler, an eighteen-year-old Cleveland student at the State School for the Deaf here.

GERMANS PUSH NEARER VAUX; LOSE HEAVILY

Advance Southwest of Fort—Storm Wood, Reach Village.

FRENCH MOVE ON WEST OF MEUSE

Capture Trenches in Woods—Canadians Get New Chief.

London, June 2.—The new German offensive east of the Meuse, centring on Forts Douaumont and Vaux, has already carried the German flag nearer Verdun in two days than assaults of weeks had taken it previously. Yesterday the attacking forces wrested from the French the southern portion of the Gaillette Wood, part of a village near Damloup, southeast of Vaux, and moved almost in the shadow of Fort Vaux, through which they hope to force a path to the innermost defences of Verdun.

The Germans seem bent on carrying their new offensive to a successful conclusion at any cost. There was no pause in to-day's attacks, carried out with massed columns of infantry which suffered frightful losses when they were caught under the fire of the heavy French batteries. As soon as the crest of the German wave shattered itself against the French curtain of fire the French forces swept down upon the enemy in counter attack, winning back, in most cases, the positions temporarily penetrated by the besiegers.

Realizing that the way to Verdun through Douaumont and Vaux is shorter than that through Cumieres and Le Mort Homme, the Germans have apparently concentrated more formidable forces on the right bank of the Meuse than they have yet gathered together in the region to the west. It is believed here that the Kaiser is staking his all on the sudden breaking through of the French defences by this old route, discarded several times for the approach from Le Mort Homme.

French Win in Caurettes Wood.

While the Germans were flinging every ounce of their strength into the fight about Douaumont the French sailed forth on the left bank of the Meuse and captured trenches of the enemy south of the wood of Caurettes, penetrating one hundred yards into the communicating lines.

British forces west of Givency won a temporary success, but were driven back to their own trenches after a hand-to-hand struggle with the Germans. The fire of the Canadians on the west front is reported to be damaging the enemy's defences to an enormous extent. The Canadian corps are now under the command of Lieutenant General Sir Julian Byng, K. C. M., who has succeeded Lieutenant General Sir Edward Alderson.

"On the right bank of the Meuse," says to-night's French official statement, "the Germans attempted against our positions between the Vaux pond and the village of Damloup a powerful offensive action, which lasted the whole of the day. Continuous attacks, carried out by compact masses, followed one another in this region. The magnificent resistance of our troops withstood the efforts of the enemy."

German Losses Fearful.

"To the west of Fort Vaux our counter attacks against every German attack stopped all progress by our adversary in front of the Vaux fort, which the Germans were bent on carrying at any price. The fighting reached unprecedented violence. The attacking columns were mowed down by our guns and machine guns and suffered enormous losses."

"In the sector of Damloup, at the foot of the Cote de Meuse, the enemy succeeded in penetrating a village, the largest part of which is in our hands. The artillery fighting continues very violent on the whole of the right bank of the Meuse."

"On the left bank of the Meuse there has been great activity on the part of the two armies in the sector of Hill 304 and between Le Mort Homme and the Meuse."

FIGHT RAGES THROUGHOUT NIGHT; ZEPPELINS AID KAISER'S VESSELS

6 DESTROYERS SUNK BY SINGLE GERMAN SHIP

Effect of Battleship Westphalen's Fire Told in Reichstag.

BERLIN REJOICES IN 'BIG VICTORY'

Newspapers Point Out That British Lost 100,000 Tons, Germans 12,997.

Berlin, June 2.—Admiral Hebbinghaus, Director of the Admiralty, told the Reichstag this afternoon that the British torpedo boat losses were greater than first had been reported.

At least three of the destroyer flotilla flagships, said Admiral Hebbinghaus, and nine or ten other destroyers had been sunk. Of these the battleship Westphalen alone sank six.

Believes Three Battleships Lost.

The German battleship Pommern was sunk by a torpedo, the admiral continued, and the Wiesbaden by artillery. The Frauenlob was last seen by a German destroyer in a night encounter with a heavy list, and the admiral said it was assumed she had been sunk.

Dr. Johannes Kaempf, president of the Chamber, in referring to the battle, said that though Germany's losses had been heavy, those of Great Britain had been much heavier. Dr. Kaempf expressed the nation's gratitude to the navy.

Fight Hailed as Victory.

The German press comments extensively on the battle in the North Sea between the German and British fleets. Captain Persius, naval expert of the "Tageblatt," says:

"Our high sea fleet, in open battle and without any support of coast fortifications, gave a victorious battle to the mightiest fleet in the world. The whole of Germany thanks the commander in chief and the commanders and crews. Our losses were extraordinarily small, while England's were extraordinarily large."

"Our fleet," says the "Tageszeitung," "has resisted brilliantly in this battle—the greatest which has been fought since the invention of steel-plated armor—and our flag has been covered with everlasting glory."

Praises German Fleet.

"Taking into consideration the tremendous resources of modern naval warfare and the fact that our blue-jackets had the main force of the English battle fleet before them, our fleet behaved brilliantly. To the loss of three of the strongest English dreadnoughts no adequate German loss is opposed. Moreover, the success was obtained against a considerable numerical superiority. Our young navy showed a tremendous intrinsic superiority over the first and largest fleet in the world."

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LOSSES IN NORTH SEA BATTLE

BRITISH	Claimed by Berlin.
DREADNOUGHTS.	Warspite, 27,500 Marborough, 25,000
BATTLE CRUISERS.	Queen Mary, 27,000 (tons) Indefatigable, 18,750 Invincible, 17,250
LIGHT CRUISERS.	Defence, 14,600 Black Prince, 13,550 Warrior, 13,660
DESTROYERS (1,000 Tons).	Turbanant Nestore Alcator Nine other destroyers One submarine
GERMAN	Claimed by London.
DREADNOUGHTS.	Two of Kaiser class
BATTLESHIPS.	One battleship
BATTLE CRUISERS.	Derfflinger (Lutzow) 28,000
LIGHT CRUISERS.	Three light cruisers
DESTROYERS.	Six destroyers One submarine

U. S. Needs Dreadnoughts, North Sea Fight Shows

Value of Big Ships in Determining Outcome of Battle Clearly Demonstrated, Declare American Naval Officers.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, June 2.—Reports of the naval engagement in the North Sea aroused the greatest interest here, not only in naval circles, but at the embassies and among Administration officials. It was freely predicted that if the German fleet had demonstrated a real superiority, ship for ship, the prospects for peace would be improved. The moral effect, it is felt, would be tremendous, and would affect the war just as would the fall of Verdun.

Naval officers are still confident of the superiority of British gunnery and strategy. They believe that full reports will show that a British flying squadron encountered the main German battle fleet, in which case the result should be counted a moral victory for the British.

"So far as we can judge now the battle was fought on Germany's terms," a naval officer said. "The engagement may have been due to poor judgment by the British commander, but it was probably a perfectly legitimate chance to take."

Germans Had Advantage.

"The Germans, fighting near home, were able to use their Zeppelins to great advantage as scouts and to direct the movements of the warships. Then, too, fear of mine fields may have embarrassed the British. It seems certain that unless the British battle-cruisers were sunk by mines, the Germans must have had a superior dreadnought force in the engagement. It is almost inconceivable that the great British battle-cruisers were sunk by any other craft than dreadnoughts."

"In that case, the apparent fact that the British dreadnoughts escaped must be interpreted as indicating that the German fleet fled the battle, perhaps in the fear that they were in the presence of the main British fleet. If the British pursued, the battle-cruisers may have been sunk by mines or by the rear guard action of the German dreadnoughts."

The meagre reports available established beyond question that it was the most important naval engagement of the war in points of ships involved and casualties whatever its effect otherwise may be.

While the British suffered the loss of more ships, according to the official statements of both sides, if they carried an attempted raid and drove a considerable fleet back to base without its having come in sight of the English coast, they could claim success, it was thought. On the other hand, if the movement of the German fleet described merely as an enterprise by the German official statement, was only an exercise cruise or an attempt to lure the enemy into a trap, apparently the victory was theirs.

Location Gives No Light.
The location of the fight threw no light on these questions. It took place, according to the official statements, some place north of Horn Reef, off the lower coast of Denmark. Presumably the German fleet came out of Wilhelmshaven and returned to that port.

Officials here have been informed that the German fleet has been engaged in cruises and target practice in these waters as a matter of routine for months past. According to this information.

London Admits Sinking of Three Battle Cruisers, Queen Mary, Indefatigable and Invincible.

2 GERMAN DREADNOUGHTS ARE SUNK, SAYS LONDON

Battle Believed to Have Occurred in Fog or in Mine Field—Germans Lost 6 Destroyers, British 8.

London, June 2.—Picking its way from its base in the Kiel Canal, the German high sea fleet on Wednesday afternoon emerged into the North Sea and off the coast of Jutland engaged a British fleet throughout the afternoon and night in what probably was the greatest naval battle in the world's history so far as tonnage engaged and tonnage destroyed was concerned.

When the battle ended: Great Britain had lost the battle-cruisers Queen Mary, Indefatigable and Invincible, the cruisers Defence, Black Prince and Warrior and eight torpedo boat destroyers, while the German battleship Pommern had been sent to the bottom by a torpedo and the cruiser Wiesbaden sunk by the British gunfire.

In addition several German torpedo craft were missing and the small cruiser Frauenlob had last been seen badly listed and was believed to have gone to the bottom. These losses have all been admitted by Great Britain and Germany.

Claim German Dreadnought Sunk.

Aside from Great Britain's conceded losses Germany claims that the British battleship Warspite, sister ship of the Queen Elizabeth and one of the largest and most powerful ships afloat, had been sunk; that the battleship Marlborough, a vessel of 25,000 tons, had been hit by a torpedo and a submarine also had been destroyed.

Great Britain also added to Germany's acknowledged losses with the claim that one dreadnought of the German Kaiser class—vessels of 24,700 tons and carrying a complement of 1,088 men—had been attacked and destroyed by British torpedo craft; that another battleship of the same class was believed to have been sunk by gunfire; that one battle-cruiser had been blown up and two others damaged, and that a submarine also had been sent to the bottom.

One Zeppelin Badly Damaged.

Six Zeppelins participated in the naval engagement off the coast of Jutland Wednesday, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to "The Daily Mail." One of the dirigibles, the L-24, was hit several times and badly damaged, the report says, but she was able to reach the Schleswig coast after a narrow escape. Several of her men were wounded and all of her supplies had to be thrown overboard.

A dispatch from the same source declares it is generally stated in Berlin that the activity of the German fleet was due to the energetic demands of Emperor William to his brother, Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, commander-in-chief of the navy, and Admiral von Capelle, Minister of the Navy, on the Emperor's visit last week to Wilhelmshaven.

Great Britain's admitted loss in tonnage was 114,810 for the six battle-cruisers and cruisers. That of Germany, excluding the tonnage of the Wiesbaden, of which vessel there is no record, was 15,712. The tonnage of the capital ships sunk by the Japanese in their fight with the Russians in the battle of Tsushima in May, 1905, aggregated 93,000. Twenty-one Russian craft were destroyed in this fight, including six battleships and four cruisers. The remainder of the sunken craft comprised coast defence and special service vessels and torpedo boats.

Ships Suffer Heavy Casualties.

That the casualties in the fighting off Jutland were heavy is indicated by the fact that of the crew of some 900 on board the Indefatigable only two men are known to have been saved. Full details of the fight, in which Zeppelins are declared to have taken part, are being gathered by the British Admiralty, and pending their receipt the censor is withholding permission to correspondents to send out stories from London.

No greater consternation has been caused since the beginning of the war than that aroused by the special editions of the evening papers as they spread through the streets of the West End this afternoon. The only redeeming feature was the frankness of the Admiralty in admitting the seriousness of the British losses.

British Withhold Reports.

To prevent the circulation of ill-founded rumors regarding the battle, the Press Bureau at 11 o'clock last night issued the following statement:

"Owing to the lack of information we are unable to pass various accounts of the sea battle that are being submitted. "By to-morrow the Admiralty, no doubt, will possess fuller